NOTES AND NEWS

Author(s): A. Biran, Moshe Fischer, Asher Ovadiah, Israel Roll, Y. Shoham, Harold Liebowitz, Shimon Dar, Pinhas Porath, G.L. Kelm, A. Mazar, Itzhaq Beit-Arieh and Rudolph Cohen

Source: *Israel Exploration Journal*, 1985, Vol. 35, No. 2/3 (1985), pp. 186-206

Published by: Israel Exploration Society

Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/27925987

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at https://about.jstor.org/terms

Israel Exploration Society is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Israel Exploration Journal*

This content downloaded from 132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

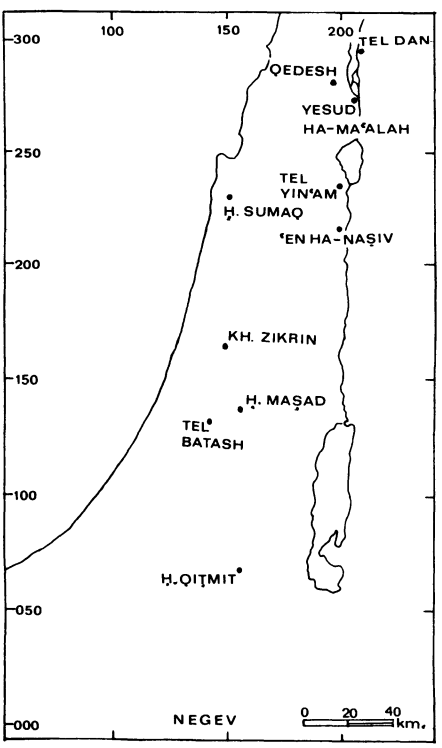
NOTES AND NEWS

EXCAVATIONS

*Tel Dan, 1984**

The eighteenth season of excavations at Tel Dan (map ref. 211 294) was carried out by the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology of Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion and was directed by A. Biran. The staff included Rahel Ben-Dov (Area A–B), Carol Spencer (Area B), Nancy Heidebrecht (Area B–1), Y. Nadelman (Area K), Malka Hershkovitz (Area M), R. Voss, Y. Shoham and Rivkah Rabinowitz (Area T), W. Aufrecht, Dalia Pakman (registrar), Gila Cook and G. Solar (surveying and drawing of plans), Nili Cohen and Dina Castel (restorers), Hanni Hirsch (administration) and R. Goren. Students from the Southern California College, the University of Lethbridge (Canada) and Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion took part, as did groups of the Society for the Protection or Nature from Carmiel and from the field schools of Kaṣrin and Elon Tabor.

Area A–B. The upper gate, located on the ridge of the mound and partly excavated in previous seasons, was found to consist of four chambers, two on each side of a 4.2 m. wide, 11.3 m. long paved entryway. The northern chambers measure 3.3 x 4.6 m. each. The floors of the chambers are about 0.1 m. higher than the entryway. The piers, set on loose earth, seem to have been built hastily, using remains of earlier construction. In one of the walls a Proto-Aeolic capital in secondary use was uncovered (Pl. 24:D). The approach to the upper gate was by the paved road, which climbed steeply from the main gate at the foot of the mound. It appears that following the destruction of this lower gate, a wall (W.73) was built halfway up the slope, changing the direction of the entrance to the city. At the eastern end of W.73 an outer gate was built, forming part of the complex of the upper gate. A paved courtyard with a stone bench on its northern edge was uncovered, built on top of the original flagstones. A drainage canal was found in the middle of W.73. At the western end of W.73 two steps were discovered, possibly part of a canopied structure similar to the one uncovered at the main gate. No signs of fire were discovered, but a thick layer of collapsed mud brick is evidence of destruction. In the mud bricks pottery of the eighth century B.C.E. was found, and on the floor of the chambers pottery from the seventh century B.C.E. The upper gate complex was probably built in the eighth century and destroyed at the end of the seventh century B.C.E. The paved road continued in use; in the Hellenistic period benches were built along the blocked chambers. The use of the pavement ceased in the fourth century B.C.E.; Roman cisterns, pipes, water installations and burials were found in it.



* Cf. *IEJ* 32 (1982), pp. 138–139.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Area B. The stratigraphic sequence which preceded the construction of the MB ramparts was examined north of the stone core. Two phases of occupation from the transitional MB IIA–MB IIB and one of the MB IIA were recorded. Stone walls, floors of beaten earth and an infant burial were found. To the MB IIA level belong a floor and child burial discovered in 1982. The EB is represented by five or six phases of occupation with walls, a silo and many vessels, some complete. It appears that these levels of occupation belong to a large city built towards the end of EB II and destroyed or abandoned at the end of EB III. After a gap of some 200–300 years the MB IIA settlement was established. The ramparts were built towards the end of the MB IIA–MB IIB transitional period.

Area B–1. A baulk north of Pit 1225 was excavated this season and at a depth of 0.8 m. from the surface a crucible, grinding stones, bronze slags and pottery of the twelfth–eleventh centuries B.C.E. were found. Beneath a twelfth-century phase of occupation, a layer of pebbles with animal bones, bronze rings and sherds of the LB, including a fragment of a Mycenaean figurine, were uncovered. West of Pit 1225 crucibles, tuyères, stone implements and bronze slag were found. In the course of the excavations the contours of a pit were observed. Ashes, remains of fire and twelfth-century vessels — a jug, a small jar and a cooking pot — were found, as well as four collared-rim jars, three of them complete (Pl. 24:C). The pit was dug into a level of destruction of the LB according to the ceramic evidence. Work continued this season also in Pit 1225, at the bottom of which a stone floor with vessels of the beginning of the Iron Age were found. Below the floor LB and MB IIC levels were reached. The pit is 2 m. deep, 1.2 m. wide at the top and 0.9 m. wide at its base.

Area K. Excavation continued in the LB Building 6156, where the clay mask of a woman had been discovered in 1981 and where 8 m. of the southern wall and 9 m. of the eastern one have now been revealed. The walls, built of field stones, are 0.9 m. wide and are preserved to a height of 1.5 m. The floor is made partly of flagstones and partly of beaten earth; this may have been an open courtyard. The bronze end of a javelin, a stone mould for mace heads and LB pottery vessels were found. Pits containing pottery vessels belong to the end of the LB and beginning of the Iron Age. Of the Iron Age II walls, stone floors, ovens and pottery were found.

Area M. Three phases of occupation of the end of the seventh century B.C.E., Stratum I of Dan, were uncovered. The flagstone pavement, perhaps an open square, of Stratum II, of which about 110 sq.m. have now been cleared, was probably built at the beginning of the eighth century B.C.E. In the debris above the floor were vessels of the late eighth–early seventh centuries B.C.E. Stratum III is represented by a wall, an earthen floor with small pebbles and a large quantity of animal bones. The pottery belongs to the ninth–eighth centuries B.C.E. Of Stratum IV we have a number of vessels of the tenth–ninth centuries B.C.E. A layer of destruction 0.8 m. thick belongs to Stratum V; burnt bricks, wooden beams and vessels of the eleventh century B.C.E. were found. In Stratum VI are pits, one of which, N. 8185, is built of stone and is partially covered with a flat closing stone. In the pit were bones and vessels from the beginning of the Iron Age and sherds of MB and LB. It is possible that this pit was originally a tomb reused at the beginning of the Iron Age as a storage pit. Stratum VII, with LB vessels on a floor, was reached in the northern squares of the area.

It appears from the investigation in Areas M and B1 that the LB settlement was destroyed at the end of the thirteenth century B.C.E. It is reasonable to assume that this was the Canaanite city of Laish. In the pits dug in the debris, vessels of the beginning of the Iron Age were found. The pits and their material culture seem to belong to a semi-nomadic settlement, to which the appellation 'camp of Dan' (Judg. 18:12) may refer. If so, then the migration of the tribe of Dan from the south and the conquest of Laish in the north took place in the latter part of the thirteenth century B.C.E.

Area T. A rectangular building (Locus 2746), with one entrance in the east (Pl. 24:A), was excavated west of the high place (Fig. 1). The eastern wall is set on the 'yellow' floor which surrounded the high place and its foundation trench is clearly visible. In the western wall of the structure are six pilasters projecting by about 0.25 m. The

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

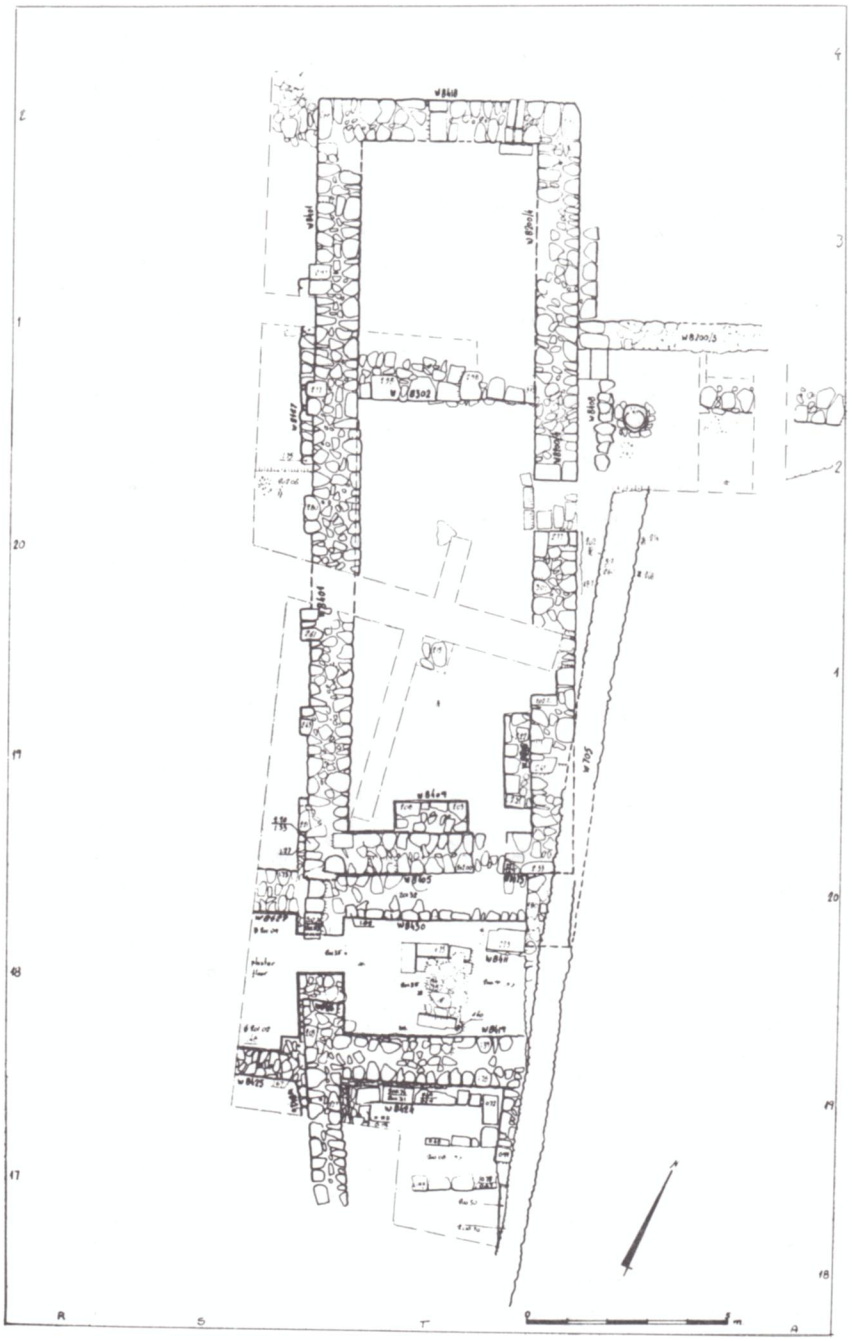


Fig. 1. Tel Dan, plan of the *lishkah*, Area T.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

pilasters, which are 0.8 m. wide, are decorated. At the southern end of the building are two plastered offering tables 0.4 m. high An iron ingot (or possibly a ploughshare), a spatula and pottery of the eighth–seventh centuries B.C.E. were found. Beneath the floor Iron Age II sherds were found. The building may have served as a *lishkah* (chamber) attached to the high place complex and was probably built in the eighth century B.C.E. Sometime later the room was extended southwards. At a still later stage a wall was built in the northern part of the building and the entrance was narrowed. A faience male figurine (Pl. 24:E) was found under a pebble floor of the second stage of the building. It was apparently destroyed at the end of the seventh century B.C.E. but its southern end was re-occupied in the Persian-Hellenistic period. A flagstone floor and a relatively large quantity of offerings — a bronze figurine of Osiris, a clay figurine of Bes (Pl. 24:B), clay figurines of women, an oil lamp, a bowl and a juglet — were found.

East of the high place a level of destruction 1.7 m. thick similar to the Dan V destruction was uncovered. A wooden beam 1.35 m. long was found on the floor together with a collared-rim jar, cooking pots and the decorated head of a clay figurine. Their date is the mid-eleventh century B.C.E.

(Communicated by A. Biran)

*Qedesh (Upper Galilee), Roman Temple, 1984**

The third campaign of excavations in the Roman temple at Qedesh (map ref. 200 279) was carried out in July 1984, under the direction of M. Fischer, A. Ovadiah and I. Roll on behalf of the Institute of Archaeology and the Department of Classical Studies, Tel Aviv University, and with the participation of M. Aviam of the Har Meron Field School of the Society for the Protection of Nature.

During the two previous seasons, work was concentrated within the *cella* of the temple, in its hexastyle portico and at the eastern entrance to the *temenos*, during which two monolithic columns, two Corinthian capitals, decorated fragments of the entablature and two Greek inscriptions were found.

During the 1984 season, excavation was concentrated in three areas. In the northern part of the portico two additional monolithic columns, three well-preserved Corinthian column-capitals (one of them decorated with a relief of a human mask) and more fragments of the entablature decorated with a variety of floral patterns were uncovered. In the centre of the *temenos* remains of the paving of the *dromos* were found. In the area of the eastern entrance to the *temenos* a complete threshold, to which three plastered floors were attached on its inner face and parts of the eastern wall of the *peribolos* were uncovered. The decorated architectural fragments found at the site represent the Corinthian style at its peak, as known from several monumental complexes of the second and third centuries C.E. in the Roman East.

(Communicated by Moshe Fischer, Asher Ovadiah and Israel Roll)

Yesud ha-Ma'alah

During the breaking of ground for a kindergarten at Yesud ha-Ma'alah (map ref. 208 274) in 1974, basalt pillars located on the edge of the now dried Lake Ḥulah were discovered. A rescue excavation was conducted at that time by A. Biran, then Director of the Department of Antiquities and Museums, and D. Urman. The excavation was resumed in 1982 by Raḥel Ben-Dov, Gila Cook, Y. Nadelman and Y. Shoham on behalf of the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology of Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion, with the assistance of the Yesud ha-Ma'alah Local Council. Students from the Hazor High School participated in the excavation.

A rectangular hall measuring 21 × 15.5 m. with two rows of bases oriented north–south was uncovered. On three bases are pedestals and on two column drums. One of the pedestals has a carved decorative motif, possibly the top of a *menorah*. Each base rested on a round plinth constructed of small stones intended to give maximum stability and protection from erosion.

* Cf. *IEJ* 33 (1983), p. 254.

This content downloaded from 132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Both base and plinth were covered with a thick layer of plaster.

The entire length of the southern wall (21 m.) was uncovered. It is 1.5 m. wide and constructed of undressed stones. The western wall continues to run southwards, beyond the southern wall. It is possible that it encloses another hall to which a ninth base may have belonged. The northern wall of the hall was partially excavated; in it were discerned two structural phases.

Three plastered basins were discovered, one between the two rows of pillar bases. It measures 1.2 × 1.2 m. and is approximately 25 cm. deep. A thick coat of plaster lines its walls and floor. In one corner stands a basalt base, 35 cm. in diameter, also plaster-coated. A second basin, identical in shape and size, was found about 5 m. east of the first. It had been filled up to its rim with a rough filling of stones and plaster; near it a number of complete vessels were found. The third basin measured 0.8 × 0.8 m. and was 45 cm. deep. A low stone step had been built in one of the corners. West and south of this last basin were two parallel rows of stones which may be the remains of water channels. The basins and the vessels represent, we believe, the remains of a sugar industry. The vessels are cone-shaped kraters with perforated bases, together with amphoriskoi. Both types served as industrial vessels in the process of sugar refining. Similar vessels were discovered, for example, in a recently excavated sugar-mill at Kouklia-Paleopaphos in Cyprus. The Yesud ha-Ma'alah sugar-mill dates from the thirteenth–fourteenth centuries C.E., on the basis of the glazed pottery and a coin found at the site. However, an earlier structure must have existed on the site, to which belong the pillars and columns and dressed stones in secondary use in the walls of the later structure and channels. Other architectural elements (pillar fragments, decorated stone blocks and capitals) are found today scattered among the gardens of the houses of Yesud ha-Ma'alah.

In the light of the architectural evidence and the Aramaic inscription discovered a century ago by the first settlers of Yesud ha-Ma'alah, the earlier building is probably a synagogue of the third–fifth centuries C.E.

(Communicated by Y. Shoham)

*Tel Yin'am, 1983 and 1984**

The 1983 and 1984 seasons of the University of Texas Archaeological Expedition to Tel Yin'am (map ref. 198 235) were directed by H. Liebowitz. The staff for the 1983 season included Henrietta Eliezer, Lilly Gershunny and Pearl Casne, area supervisors; Carla Higgins, pottery restorer; Margaret Eichelberg, draughtsman; D. Huli, architect/surveyor; E. Cohen, photographer; S. Goldberg, camp manager; R. Folk, geologist; and E. Lundelius, vertebrate palaeontologist. The staff for the 1984 season included Anne Bonn and E. Weinstein, area supervisors; Amalia Katznelson, pottery restorer; Margaret Eichelberg, draughtsman; D. Huli, architect/surveyor; R. Folk, geologist; and E. Lundelius, vertebrate palaeontologist.

In 1983 we focused primarily on the LB strata in Area B. Our major objective was to learn more about the architecture and phasing of the buildings to the north and west of the thirteenth-century palace. No additional traces of buildings were found to the west of the palace. However, to its north we found additional sections of Building 2, located an additional structure (Building 3) and solved a long-standing stratigraphical problem.

Building 2 consists thus far of a broadroom courtyard with an earthen surface on the northern side, a small cobbled room on the south-western side and a broadroom on the south-eastern side, separated from the courtyard by an east-west wall. The western side of this room had an earthen surface. The eastern side of the room, which possibly once had a row of wooden posts supporting a roof, was cobbled. If the cobbled and non-cobbled portions of the room are two separate rooms, this may be a Canaanite example of a four-room house. The south-eastern room clearly served as a storeroom; a thick accumulation of sherds within the mud-brick debris on and above the cobbled surface yielded large biconical jugs, storage-jars, bowls, and a unique Mycenaean stirrup-jar provisionally dated to LH IIIA2–IIIB. The courtyard yielded a dome-shaped, pottery-lined oven and a work table, perhaps a kneading trough, made of stacked stones topped by a large flat stone. The

* Cf. *IEJ* 33 (1983), pp. 115–116.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

oven had a stone-lined flue at its base for the intake of air. Pottery from the courtyard included bowls, a cooking pot and a Mycenaean stirrup-jar/piriform jar; the pottery lining of the oven included cooking pots and deep bowls or kraters with adze-shaped rims.

Building 3 is located to the west of Building 2 and at a lower elevation. Too little of this building has been excavated thus far to provide even a conjectural plan. Within the mud-brick debris above a well-laid flagstone floor in the western room, we found a thick accumulation of sherds from which we restored large carinated bowls, cooking pots and storage-jars; an imported LH IIC sherd was also found.

The stratigraphy of the LB II phases associated with the palace is complex, since little debris separates the superimposed phases. A cobbled room immediately to the north of the north-western storeroom of the palace was probably built very shortly after the palace itself. The northern wall of the cobbled room is apparently contemporary with the western wall. This room may have been part of Building 3, whose eastern end possibly extends below.

In 1976, we excavated the eastern end of a wall contiguous with the north-western corner of the palace. Since the wall did not continue further south, it was enigmatic; its stratigraphy was also problematical. We provisionally assumed that it antedated the palace and associated it with Stratum VII. We now know that it postdated construction of the palace, since its northern extension rested on the western wall of the cobbled room.

During the 1984 season we opened four new squares and resumed excavation of two squares in Area B. Excavation of the uppermost layers of the newly opened squares enriched the Roman/Byzantine pottery assemblages and provided architectural evidence for the existence of three sub-phases during this period. This complex picture of rebuilding accords with the ceramic and numismatic evidence from previous seasons.

The underlying Persian period stratum yielded parts of a well-paved cobblestone floor and the north-western corner of a building with massive walls and a well-laid flagstone floor. However, in contrast to the Persian period buildings in the southern part of Area B which yielded a rich assemblage of pottery, the northern part of the area was poor in pottery finds.

The stepped platform previously attributed to the Persian period may well be of the Iron Age, judging from its stratigraphical position. The existence of Persian period together with Iron Age pottery on the associated surface may be explained by the closeness of the occupation level to the modern surface.

Continued excavation yielded the first Iron Age II architecture encountered at Tel Yin'am. The architectural features consist of an excellently laid cobbled floor with a foundation of small, fractured stones and jar-handles. The builders of this floor reused walls from the final Iron Age I stratum, though the two strata are separated by approximately 1m. of debris and fill.

In one square we reached the cobbled floor of a late Iron Age I building, partially excavated in 1979. Over 40 loom weights from a vertical loom and several restorable vessels including storage-jars, an unusual krater and a rare red-washed chalice with a bar handle were found. Near an olive-press discovered in a baulk in 1979, we uncovered a large perforated stone, apparently one of two weights used to squeeze the olives. North of this building were well-preserved remains of another building whose floor has not yet been reached. The one-row-wide apse on the east side of the building is secondary; it is not yet clear whether the north-south walls to the east of the apse are part of the same building. A north–south wall associated with the stepped platform discovered in 1983 was built during a later phase of this building. On the basis of the pottery assemblage from the house whose floor has been reached in excavation, the two houses can be dated to the late eleventh or early tenth century.

(Communicated by Harold Liebowitz)

*Ḥ. Sumaq, 1984**

In August 1984 a second season of excavations was undertaken at H. Sumaq (map ref. 154 230) on Mount Carmel, on behalf of the Department

* Cf. *IEJ* 34 (1985), pp. 270–271.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

of Land of Israel Studies of Bar-Ilan University and with the participation of the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel and its Carmel Field School. The excavation staff included: S. Dar (director); Bernadina Lotinger and A. Siegelmann (surveyors); Ofra Regev (recording); H. Amitzur, N. Baruchi, Y. Gleicher and Anat Zalman (area supervisors); Efrat Amitzur, Hannah Baruchi and K. Ben-Ari (administration). Mickey Lifshitz and Hava Lahav, together with women army instructors, supervised youth groups of the Society for the Protection of Nature. The excavation was supported by the Moskowitz Chair for the Historical Exploration of Eretz-Israel at Bar-Ilan University.

Area A — the synagogue. This year the clearing of the synagogue's façade was completed. The synagogue was built of well-dressed ashlars. The main (central) entrance is 1.9 m. wide and had double doors. The northern entrance (Pl. 23:B) was originally 1.25 m. wide, but during a later period a wall or bench was built from the inside and the width was narrowed to 0.7 m. Carved on one of the stones of the façade was a small *menorah* (7 cm. high) of the seven-branched type. The northern wall of the synagogue continued eastwards and it seems that there was a portico in front of the eastern façade.

During the Middle Ages the synagogue was used as a dwelling; a silo, an oven and walls of this period were found in its interior. Many fragments of columns and other architectural elements were discovered in secondary use, including a fragment of a *tabula ansata* with an inscription not yet deciphered and parts of a Corinthian corner capital. Five grooved columns were found in the synagogue's interior, of varying diameter and height. The columns penetrated through all levels of the synagogue's floor and were apparently erected in its final stage. They may have originated in one of the workshops found at Ḥ. Sumaq (see below). A thick layer of white plaster covered the entire area of the synagogue hall; it is not yet clear whether this is the original floor or whether there was an earlier floor of stone slabs. According to our reconstruction, the synagogue measured 14.8 × 19 m.

Eight coins were found this season in the synagogue: one of the third century C.E., one of the fourth century and a hoard of six coins of the sixth–seventh centuries discovered in the façade. Pottery finds correspond in date to the coins. Finds from the Middle Ages were numerous. The synagogue was apparently built in the third century C.E. and remained in use until the seventh century. Shortly after its completion, the first changes in its plan took place, such as the narrowing of the northern entrance; subsequently there were many stages of rebuilding.

Area B. At a depth of 2.5 m., parts of an olive-press installation, fragments of pottery and glass and three coins of the fourth century were found. Stone pillars from the pressing area and a storage pit for oil were found; the entire structure was plastered with heavy plaster. The installation probably worked on the beam–weights principle, though the weights were not found. At a later stage the site was reused as a workshop producing liquids stored in a pit 1.2 m. deep.

Area C. Building 2, at the south-western fringe of the settlement, was part of a residential quarter of more than 20 houses. The building, measuring 6 × 12.5 m., was built of well-dressed stones. It was divided into rooms and a vestibule (the latter not yet completely excavated). Supports for stone arches were found in the two rooms. The floor of the rooms was of beaten chalk; that of the vestibule was probably of mosaic. Most of the pottery sherds date from the fifth–sixth centuries C.E.

A large workshop (Building 3) was found on the north-eastern slope of the settlement; it covers an area of 260 sq.m. The installation, mostly unroofed, consists of plastered surfaces at different levels and decorated stone basins. The plastered surfaces are connected to a massive stone wall 13.5 m. long, 1 m. high and 1.1 m. wide (Pl. 23:D). On the main surface were three grooved columns; the complete example is 2.5 m. high and 0.8 m. in diameter, while the others are broken. The pottery and glass remains are few; the earliest material is from the first–second centuries C.E. and the majority is from the third–fourth centuries. This complex probably served for the dyeing of cloth or as a tannery, or possibly for the production of dyes. The purpose of the columns is as yet unknown, but they may have served as weights for the extraction of dyes.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

A small workshop (Building 5) was found in the western part of the site, outside the limits of the settlement. The complex, 90 sq.m. in area, consists of a plastered surface surrounded by strong stone walls and a plastered storage pool reached by steps. The pool is floored by white mosaics. Here too three grooved columns were found, one on the surface and two outside the installation. Building 5 is similar to the large workshop and dates from the same period. To date, 11 work installations containing 30 grooved columns (Pl. 23:C) have been found at Ḥ. Sumaq.

(Communicated by Shimon Dar)

*'En ha-Naṣiv, 1982–1985**

Because of continuing damage caused by earth moving, floods and illicit digging in the ancient cemetery north of Kibbutz 'En ha-Naṣiv (map ref. 198 209) salvage excavations were carried out during 1982–1985 under the direction of Pinhas Porath on behalf of the Department of Antiquities and Museums.

1982. Because of a mishap in the water-supply system of one of the reservoirs in the region, large amounts of water ran down a slope and exposed a cave containing pottery of the Hellenistic period. Salvage excavations were carried out during May–November 1982 with the assistance of volunteers from various kibbutzim in the area. The surveying was carried out by I. Watkin and A. Okanov; the bones were examined by J. Zias.

The complex consisted of a stepped shaft with two burial chambers opening from it. The entire complex was constructed and first used during the MB I. Some time later, part of the roof of burial chamber 78–A collapsed; the resulting cave seems to have been used as a storeroom in the Hellenistic period. Part of this cave was washed away and Hellenistic vessels were found in the cave and the ravine below it. Under the Hellenistic level, which rested mainly on the fallen roof, we found the earlier level; this was badly damaged by the collapse and contained a number of skeletons, pottery and metal artifacts.

Only after the excavation of chamber 78–A did we begin to uncover the rock-cut shaft. Its orientation was east–west and four steps led down from the east. Chamber 78–A, a large oval room on an east–west axis, opened from the middle of the southern wall of the shaft. Near the top of the narrow western wall of the shaft was a small niche containing one pottery vessel of the MB I. At the bottom of the western wall we found the blocked entrance to the second, undisturbed burial chamber 78–B. This chamber was about the same size and shape as 78–A; its axis was north–south. The northern half of the chamber was completely empty, while the southern half contained rich pottery and metal finds. A niche south of the entrance contained three four-spouted oil lamps, while the rest of the vessels were placed on the floor under the niche. The skeletons were arranged around the vessels.

1983–1985. During the summer of 1983, more than 100 tombs were damaged or destroyed in the southern part of the ancient cemetery by heavy earth-moving equipment. The tombs ranged from the EB I to the Roman period. Salvage excavations were carried out in December 1983–March 1984, May 1984 and December 1984–January 1985, with the assistance of volunteers from local settlements and from abroad. The surveying was carried out by I. Watkin and V. Novikov; the bones were examined by J. Zias.

The earliest tombs found were from the EB I, the first tombs of this period discovered at 'En ha-Naṣiv, though there is evidence that more EB I tombs are to be found further to the south. They were succeeded by shaft tombs of the MB I so well known at this site. The next stage in the use of the cemetery seems to be from the end of the Late Bronze Age through the Iron Age and into the Persian period. The final use of the cemetery seems to have been during the first century B.C.E.–first century C.E.

Four basic types of tombs appear at the site, each type representing a different period. The earliest type of tomb is single or double with chambers about three m. across. These tombs were not dug deeply into the rock and in most cases the roofs were missing. The shape of the entrance is not clear — there may have been an inclined ramp leading from the surface or, in the

* Cf. *IEJ* 32 (1982), pp. 147–148.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

case of the double tombs, a vertical shaft between the two tombs. All these tombs seem to be of the EB I.

A second type is the typical shaft tomb of the MB I. All the tombs excavated are of the single-chambered type consisting of a vertical shaft, sometimes with a niche, and large burial chambers of various shapes. Unless destroyed by heavy machinery, the roofs are always intact.

The third type of tomb is the 'sandal' tomb, characteristic of the LB–Persian period, with many variations in size and shape. The tomb consists of a vertical rectangular shaft with a long narrow burial chamber cut into one of the long walls of the shaft on a lower level than its floor. The blocking stones were laid on the 'bench' formed by the cutting of the burial chamber into the floor and the wall of the shaft above the burial chamber. It is not clear if the various subtypes are of chronological significance.

The fourth type of tomb is the 'trench' or 'box' tomb of the Hellenistic–Roman periods. This type consists of a long narrow trench with shelves cut into the top of the long walls to hold flat blocking stones.

The continued use of the site over long periods is noteworthy. This reuse of the site caused great difficulties in excavation because so many tombs were dug into one another.

(Communicated by Pinhas Porath)

Kh. Zikrin, 1982–1984

Kh. Zikrin (map ref. 1466 1634) is situated atop one of the hills which overlook the eastern basin of the Yarkon River, about 6 km. south-east of Aphek–Antipatris and about 160 m. above sea-level. The Roman road which linked Jerusalem via Gofna, Timnah and Antipatris with Caesarea and the Mamlūk postal route of Baibars passed not far from the site. The site was visited and described in the nineteenth century by Guérin and by Conder and Kitchener. In recent years it was included in the regional survey led by Y. Beit-Arieh.

Three seasons of excavations were carried out at Kh. Zikrin in May–October 1982, July–October 1983 and June–October 1984, on behalf of the Department of Classical Studies of Tel Aviv University and the Archaeological Survey of Israel. The director of the project is M. Fischer. The profesional staff included Daphna Steiner (assistant and recorder), Z. Ben-Nachum, B. Davis, A. Felstein, E. Franko, S. Giveon, S. Pifano, Ronit Steinberg and Z. Zuk (area supervisors) and Dana Abergil, Liora Ben Yosef, Smadar Harpaz and Orna Toledo (recorders). The measurements and the plans were executed by a team led by I. Segal. A. Kindler was numismatic advisor of the expedition. The project is supported by the Pioneer Concrete Company.

The survey revealed that the site covers an area of approximately 30 dunams, around which remains of a large number of buildings and rock-hewn graves are discernible. Along the south-eastern edge of the hill and along a small affluent of Naḥal Shiloh, running on the eastern side of the site, are many remains of ancient agriculture such as terraces, watch-towers and farms. During the three seasons of excavations work was concentrated in six main areas:

Area A (the acropolis). The excavations revealed here four main strata.

Stratum I (first century C.E.) is represented by rock-cut cisterns and installations, including an L-shaped pool with three steps and plastered walls measuring 3 × 2.5 m. and 2.05 m. deep. A burial cave with *loculi (kokhim)*, later reused for storage, was discovered in the western part of the area. This phase probably came to an end during the Jewish War.

Stratum II (fourth–seventh centuries C.E.) represents the most prosperous period of the complex. It was occupied by a large building which was probably a monastery, judging by its plan and character. The building (Pl. 22:B) measures about 35 × 25 m. and consists of the following architectural units.

A peristyle courtyard measuring 9 × 8 m. was surrounded by a stylobate with square corner pillars and column bases. Three corner pillars and three bases were found *in situ*. A large number of arch stones, including headstones and imposts (placed between the capital and the first stone of the arch), indicate that the columns were overspanned by arches, as is usual in Byzantine architecture. Six composite capitals complete the architectural decoration of this complex. Rooms were attached to the outer passage of the

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

courtyard. To the north a large room with a mosaic floor is probably the refectory of the monastery. On the eastern side another room had a fine *distyle in antis* entrance preserved *in situ*. Inside this room a cistern with an arched roof was discovered. A pottery drainpipe in the corner of the wall drew rainwater from the roofs. On the western side of the courtyard were about six rooms which were the cells of the monks.

Cisterns and cellars practically surrounded the main building. From the western part of the courtyard five rock-cut steps led to a subterranean cistern and storage place. A large cistern with a plastered channel for collecting rainwater was uncovered in the southern part of the complex. Another cistern in the northern part of the building was connected to the refectory.

A great number of industrial installations was uncovered around the main building. A large oil press in the south of the area consisted of a crushing and a pressing installation. A large stone and some fragments of stone basins belonged to the crushing installation. The pressing installation comprises a treading circle, a narrow channel and a square pit, all cut into the rock. A cylindrical stone column stood some metres to the west and served as support for the screw-operated press. A storeroom containing jars and cooking vessels was uncovered.

The inner division of the building, the great number of water installations and the industrial remains recall monasteries of the Byzantine period. A number of finds were of Christian character, such as composite capitals with carved crosses between the volutes, an impost stone with an incised cross and Late Roman pottery with stamped crosses and other Christian symbols. A fragment of a marble relief depicting a cross standing on Golgotha reused in a later pavement may have belonged to the chancel-screen of the church of the settlement (see below, Area F/I), or may have been part of the private chapel of the monastery which was not discovered.

Stratum III (seventh–fifteenth centuries C.E.). The Byzantine building was partly dismantled and its stones were reused in new structures, dated to the Early Arab period and in use during the Mamlūk period.

Stratum IV (sixteenth–nineteenth centuries C.E.). During this period the entire area was filled with earth and rubble and covered with a floor of large flagstones which recalls the pavement of the Turkish fortress at Aphek (Ras el-'Ein). Coins and especially a varied selection of pottery pipes also point to the Ottoman period.

Area C lies about 30 m. east of Area A and comprises a large building close to the monastery. Parts of a bathhouse and an oil press were uncovered in the eastern part of the area. The hypocaust of the bathhouse was completely cleaned. It is rectangular and has on its western side an apsidal niche, on its east and north square niches. The *suspensurae* are composed of bricks and the lower floor and the walls were embedded with the same kind of bricks. The upper floor was composed of larger bricks and mortar. The large amount of square pottery pipes strengthens the identification of the hypocaust. The *tepidarium* extends to the south of the *caldarium* and was built in a similar manner. Water was supplied by three cisterns. According to the pottery the bathhouse was in use during the Byzantine period. The crushing stone of an oil press and its storage room were discovered close to the bathhouse. Five storage-jars found *in situ* sunk into a hard-packed floor of mortar and stones enable us to date the use of the building to the end of the Byzantine period. It is possible that the large building in Area C was a hostel which served the monastery and its visitors.

Area B lies approximately 100 m. south of Area A and represents part of the outskirts of the settlement. A large building was uncovered in this area; it is composed of a wine press, a large courtyard with remains of an oil press, adjacent rooms and cisterns. The wine press, like others of the Byzantine period, contains the following units: 1. A treading surface with a white mosaic floor and in its centre a rock-cut pressing pit with a mosaic floor; 2. A small drainage pit with a white mosaic floor in the south-western corner of the treeading surface, its walls lined with plaster reinforced with large pottery sherds; 3. A large pool with a mosaic floor and a round pit for sediments in its centre. The walls of the latter are lined with plaster and a stone protruded from its southern wall; it probably served to hold buckets.

Area D lies in the south-eastern corner of Kh. Zikrin and represents one of the most important

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

industrial quarters of the site. The main remains belong to a large wine press, to parts of an oil press and to a dwelling house.

The wine press (Pl. 22:C) comprises two large treading surfaces, a small drainage pit for sediments and two large collecting cisterns, one of them rectangular (5 × 4.5 m.; depth 3 m.) and the second round (diameter 3.6 m; depth 2 m.). Both cisterns have central round pits for sediments. All the floors of the winery are made of white mosaic with large *tesserae* (about 3 × 3 cm.). Its storage capacity (about 40,000 litres in both cisterns) makes it the largest wine press discovered up to now in Israel.

The oil press extends to the north of the winery. Its remains consist of a crushing stone surrounded by a stone pavement and some smaller stone vessels found around the room.

The dwelling house lies between the winery and the oil press. Several rooms arranged around a courtyard were uncovered, some with a mosaic floor consisting of white *tesserae*. The house may be dated to the Early Arab period by pottery and coins, and is a reuse of a Byzantine building.

Area F. This area is in the southern section of the settlement, between Areas B and D. Excavations revealed here an official and a residential quarter, extending over about 3.5 dunams and consisting of four main complexes, from north to south: a church (F/I), a residential area (F/II), a bathhouse (F/III) and dwellings and industrial remains (F/IV).

The church (F/I) is a typical basilical building. It consists of an atrium (15.3 × 5 m.), a narthex (15.3 × 5 m.) and the basilica itself (15.3 × 18 m.). The narthex could also be entered from the north via a doorway and steps; it has a mosaic floor of white *tesserae*. The basilica is divided into a central nave and two lateral aisles. At the eastern end of the central nave of the basilica an apse is incorporated in the wall. The *pastophoria (diaconicon* and *prothesis*) lie on either side of the apse. In the centre of the *prothesis* (the northern room) is a cross-shaped stone structure, perhaps the foundation of a baptismal basin. The masonry of the church resembles that of other buildings of the Byzantine period. The outer faces of the walls were built of large ashlars accurately fitted. The inner faces were filled with smaller stones and mortar and were covered with plaster partly decorated by coloured strips. Three column bases of the northern stylobate of the nave were found *in situ*. Fragments of mosaic floors were discovered in almost all the excavated parts of the church. The main part of the mosaic floor of the northern aisle is a 7 × 1.7 m. carpet of white squares (20 × 5 in total) framed by three rows of coloured *tesserae* (red, white and black). A Greek inscription was included in the eastern end of this carpet. The inscription measures 1.7 × 0.7 m. and consists of three lines, reading:

Χρ[ισ]τὲ βοήθι	*Christ, help*
τῇ δοῦλη σοῦ	*your slave*
Ἀθανασίαν *(sic)*	*Athanasia*

Another inscription was included in the mosaic floor, 2.4 m. to the east of the previous inscription. Although only the upper left corner of this inscription is preserved, enough remains to allow the assumption that it had the same formula as the other. The mosaic along the stylobate of the nave is composed of a white background with two rows of gradually indented coloured rhomboi. The church was used as a dwelling during the Early Arab (eighth century C.E.) and the Mamlūk periods (fourteenth–fifteenth centuries) as demonstrated by constructional additions, pottery and coins.

A plastered path (about 2.5 m. wide) separates the southern wall of the church from a large residential area (F/II). The latter covers about 400 sq.m. and in its last phase was composed of three main components. A large building (about 15×15m.) was divided into several rooms and courtyards and terminated to the south near a large cistern. The central building (about 12 × 7 m.) of the complex abutted the eastern wall of the former and was also divided into several rooms. Storage rooms abut the north-eastern corner of the complex. The masonry of this building complex is similar to that of the church. The pottery, glass and stone objects, bronze and bone utensils and especially the coins reveal a good picture of the everyday life of this complex during the sixth–seventh centuries C.E.

The bathhouse (F/III), which measured about 15 × 10 m., lies in the south-eastern corner of Area F. This is the second bathhouse uncovered at Kh. Zikrin (see above, Area C). The

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

praefurnium (oven) lies in its western part and is linked to the *caldarium* by a narrow opening. The *caldarium* is cross-shaped, its corners filled with stones and mortar. The hypocaust is an unusually high structure: the distance between the lower and the upper level is about 1.5 m. It is based on *suspensurae* built partly of stone and partly of bricks. The lower floor and the walls of the hypocaust were embedded with bricks. Some *tubuli* (pipes) were discovered *in situ*; they are cylindrical and some are slightly conical (in contrast to the square pipes of the bathhouse in Area C) and had lateral holes. Air circulation between the *caldarium* and the *tepidarium* was assured by the doorway and two lateral openings, all embedded with bricks. The *tepidarium* measures 8 × 4 m. and is divided into two parts: the southern one is a direct continuation of the *caldarium* and has the same arrangement of *suspensurae* and the same character; the northern part of the room has a high floor-level partly composed of a white mosaic. The third room is the *frigidarium*, of the same shape as the *tepidarium* and with a mosaic floor. In its south-western corner is a built-in bath-tub (1 × 1 m. and about 0.6 m. deep) with plastered walls and a plastered base. The walls of the bathhouse were built of medium-sized square ashlars joined by thick layers of mortar. The inner faces were covered with plaster and bricks, the outer faces had smoothed plaster on the joints between the stones. The building was roofed by tiles, as demonstrated by the large amounts of tiles found in the area. Water was supplied by a large rock-cut cistern.

Dwellings and industrial installations (F/IV), in the south-western corner of the area, consist of rooms and courtyards ending to the south in a large courtyard with a cistern. One of the courtyards served as an oil press, of which the pressing column for the screw and the surrounding stone pavement were excavated. A stone chest found near the column is composed of fragments of a Late Roman garland sarcophagus. This part of the area was also intensively reused during the Early Arab period, as demonstrated by pottery, coins and burials from this period.

Area G, the wine press, lies outside the main settlement at Kh. Zikrin. It is possible to distinguish here the walls of a large farmhouse, a pool, cisterns and tombs. In the north-western corner of this area lies a wine press measuring about 17 × 12 m. It consists of the following components. A treading surface (7 × 7 m.) has a mosaic floor of large *tesserae* (3 × 3 cm.). In its centre is a pressing installation; as in the presses of Areas B and D, it consists of a small stone basin, with the addition of a stone beam (2 × 0.5 m.) perpendicular to the basin. It may be assumed that the operator of the press stood on this beam. A square pool (1.2 × 1.2 m.; depth 0.7 m.) with plastered walls and a mosaic floor collected the wine before its storage in a large round pool (diameter 3 m.; depth 1.5 m.), again with plastered walls and a mosaic floor of large *tesserae*; in its centre is a round pit for sediments. A large treading surface with a mosaic floor surrounds the pools. Two small vaulted chambers (2.2 × 1.2 m.) were discovered on the southern side of the building. The walls are plastered, and the floors are composed of large *tesserae* with drainage holes connecting them to the main treading area. The bunches of grapes were placed on the floors of these chambers and the pressure of their weight created the first juice, which flowed through the holes to the collecting pools. Two additional rooms (4 × 2.5 m. each) on the eastern side of the complex each contain a round pit (diameter 0.8 m.; depth about 0.5 m.), close to the walls separating them from the main treading area.

The Necropolis. Kh. Zikrin is surrounded on at least three sides by cemeteries. On the north are remains of burial caves with *arcosolia*. Below the building of the monastery in Area A was a burial cave with *loculi* which belonged to the phase of the Second Temple period. Two large cemeteries were surveyed on the eastern and southern outskirts of the settlement. In each are caves with *loculi* but mainly tombs with a rectangular rock-cut shaft and two *arcosolia*, one on each long side of the shaft. This type of tomb is typical of the third–fourth centuries C.E. onwards.

Varia. Part of an uninscribed milestone was found in secondary use in one of the later walls of Kh. Zikrin, in the south-western corner of the settlement. The stone has a square base and only the lower part of the cylindrical drum is preserved. It can be assumed that this stone

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

represents the fourth mile on the Roman road from Antipatris to Jerusalem via Gofna, which passed not far from the site.

Conclusions. The survey and excavations revealed at Kh. Zikrin the existence of a settlement during the Early Roman, Byzantine and Arab periods. The most important remains belong to the Byzantine period and enable us to regard it as a Christian settlement, unfortunately not identified. The settlement was based on agriculture and especially on the exploitation of the agricultural products of the area: grapes and olives. It combines a monastery and a settlement in one site. Whether a large village or a small town, Kh. Zikrin confirms once more the claim that the Byzantine period represents one of the peaks in the development of Palestine in antiquity.

(Communicated by Moshe Fischer)

Ḥ. Maṣad (Kh. a-Qasr), 1977–1980, 1984

Ḥ. Maṣad (map ref. 155 135) lies on a hill about 530 m. above sea-level overlooking Wadi Alaqa, a few kilometres west of Neve Ilan and Abu Ghosh on the road which linked Jerusalem with the *Shephelah* and the coast *via* Abu Ghosh and Emmaus. A few inscribed milestones found at different points along the road (Abu Ghosh, Ḥ. Maṣad itself and a place about 3 km. to its west) date the use of the road to the second and third centuries C.E.

Three seasons of excavations (1977, 1978, 1980) and sondages and drawings carried out in May 1984 were directed by M. Fischer on behalf of the Department of Classical Studies of Tel Aviv University. E. Franco, Sarah Pilz, E. Shenhav and Ala Stein were area supervisors, Alessandra Bossi, A. Cenzatti, Julia Moshkovitz and G. Tampone surveyors, H. Yaron administrator, Orit Bergman and Liora Netzer recorders. A. Kindler was numismatic advisor of the project. The final drawings of the plans and the finds were carried out by Rina Sheivin. Volunteers from Brazil, Germany, Israel, Italy, Switzerland and the U.S.A. worked on the site. The excavations are part of the Emmaus–Sha'ar ha-Gay regional research project, headed by M. Gichon. The project is carried out within the framework of the Israeli Commission of Roman Roads and Milestones and is actively supported by the Thyssen Foundation of Germany and the Jewish National Fund of Israel.

The site was visited during the nineteenth century by Conder and Kitchener and by Clermont-Ganneau. At the beginning of the twentieth century it was visited several times by members of the *Palästinagesellschaft*. All mention only the existence of a rectangular structure on the top of the hill. During our excavations it became clear that this building represents the Byzantine phase of the site; work was accordingly carried out in five areas selected according to the Byzantine building: Areas A (the building and to the east of it), B (west of the building), D and E (respectively the southern and northern parts of the building) and C (south of the Roman road and south of the main hill of the site).

Area A extends from the top of the hill to its eastern slopes. The excavations revealed four main strata. In Stratum I a building of the Hasmonean period was uncovered below and to the east of the Byzantine building. This structure measures about 20 × 15 m. The parallel northern and southern walls end on the east in two small rectangular towers, one on each side, forming a fortified entrance. To its west was a small courtyard. The fort was divided into four rooms, two measuring about 2 × 3 m. and two measuring 3 × 4 m. Inside the fort was the base of a staircase which led to the roof or to an upper storey. Only the foundations are preserved; they consist of large unhewn rocks. Ashlars from the upper courses with draughted margins and a prominent rough boss were reused in the later phases. The walls are 0.8–1 m. wide. The rich numismatic and ceramic finds show that the fort was built during the reign of Alexander Jannaeus (103–76 B.C.E.) and apparently abandoned shortly after his death. During the three seasons of excavations Seleucid coins and about 70 coins of Alexander Jannaeus (among them about ten of lead) were discovered. Late Hellenistic oil lamps, fragments of imported and locally-made black- and red-glazed pottery and fragments of Megarian bowls are among the finds. The great

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

quantities of storage-jars (about 80% of the pottery) are perhaps an additional indication of the military character of the site. The complete absence of Hellenistic stamped amphora handles hints that the site was occupied by Jews, who did not drink foreign wine.

East of the entrance to the Hasmonean fort, the finds mainly belong to the second phase of the site, the Herodian period and the first century C.E. The remains of this period were better preserved on the western side of the site (see below, Area B) but those from Area A provide evidence for this period. The Hasmonean foundations were levelled and thus became a substructure for the floors and structures of Stratum II. The south-eastern corner of the Hasmonean fort became a watchtower and the open space to its east was straightened and levelled with pebbles and sand containing much pottery and coins of the former phase. Two cooking pots typical of the first century C.E. were sunk into this floor. Coins found are of Herod the Great (37–4 B.C.E.) and almost all the governors of Judaea of the first century C.E. Coins of the second and third year of the Jewish War seem to date the end of this phase (67–68 C.E.). In the south-eastern corner of this area a rock-hewn cistern measuring 3.5 × 3.5 m. and 3 m. deep was discovered; five steps in its western wall led to the bottom. Further excavations and research are needed to decide if the structure was a ritual bath (*miqveh*), but the stratigraphic evidence and the pottery and the coins found around it date this corner to the Late Herodian period; it was certainly out of use after the Jewish War. In this area there are no remains from the Byzantine period. During the Early Muslim period this part of the area was intensively used as a cemetery; about twenty-five burials were uncovered, dated by pottery and coins to the seventh–ninth centuries C.E.

Area B occupies the western side of the hill. Several rooms arranged around a central courtyard were uncovered. In the centre of this courtyard was another building. The complex was surrounded by a wall 1.3 m. thick. During the excavations it became clear that the extension of this building to the eastern side of the hill had been destroyed by the erection of the rectangular building in the Byzantine period. However, the preserved remains indicated that this large complex, measuring about 1600 sq.m., was a fortified farmhouse. In the courtyard a large storage-pit was cut into the rock; further storage-pits with plastered walls were found in the rooms. The pottery and the coins found in this complex date the building to the first century C.E. It was undoubtedly abandoned during the Jewish War. Coins of the second and third years of the war were found together with broken vessels, glass and stones in a thick ash layer which covered the western part of the building. The finds in Area B, together with those in Area A, enable us to reconstruct the plan of the large structure containing a central building with rooms, courtyards and storage-places (Area B) and a large courtyard, a watchtower, a cistern (or *miqveh*), a kitchen and further storage-places (Area A). Two construction phases could be discerned; some walls were erected on the bedrock, while others were enlarged and repaired and new storage-pits were added to the corners of some rooms. It is possible that these additions represent preparations during the Jewish War. Among the noteworthy finds of this period is a pair of fine bronze scales.

Areas D and E occupy the southern and northern sides of the site respectively. They were opened to examine the central building which stood on the hill — the rectangular fort of the Byzantine period (Pl. 23:A). Excavation revealed that it was erected on bedrock. The foundation-trenches of its walls were cut through the thick fill which covered the site after the abandonment during the Jewish War and through the layers of the Hasmonean and Herodian phases. The fort measures about 11 × 5 m. and is oriented north–south. It was entered by a finely dressed doorway in the south-eastern corner. The building was erected on the Hasmonean and Herodian walls. All these earlier structures were filled in by debris and covered by a layer of clay about 0.2 m. thick which became the floor of the new buildings. The area which surrounds the building was covered with debris and partly paved with large stone slabs. The outer faces of the building were built of fine dressed ashlars, some with smooth draughted margins and a low boss. The joins between the courses were plastered. The inner faces were built of large

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

roughly dressed stones, the interstices filled with pebbles. Here too, plaster was used only at the joints of the courses. Every 2–3 m. larger dressed stones ran across the entire width of the walls (0.8–0. m.) to provide structural support. The ashlars of the outer faces were specially dressed for this building, and were probably quarried in a quarry uncovered some 100 m. south of the site. Some stones of the inner faces are reused ashlars of an earlier phase, perhaps the Hasmonean; these have smooth draughted margins and a prominent rough boss. The pottery and the coins discovered here and the masonry of the building enable us to date it to the Byzantine period and indicate that its main use was in the sixth–seventh centuries C.E.

Early Muslim features revealed in these areas, such as a *tabun* on the floor, tombs, pottery and coins of the seventh–ninth centuries C.E., relate to the Early Muslim cemetery in Area A.

Area C lies some 25 m. south of the south-eastern corner of Area A. One of its main features is an underground rock-cut cistern, 13 × 7 m. and about 3 m. deep, with plastered walls. On its eastern side was a large, finely dressed opening for drawing water from the cistern. In the ceiling were two openings, one round (diameter about 1 m.) and the other square (1 × 1 m.), which enabled the collection of rainwater from the surrounding slopes and from the roofs of nearby structures. These openings were closed at the end of the Byzantine or at the beginning of the Arab period, when a large building (about 16 × 9 m.) was erected over the cistern. This building contains a vestibule with side benches, a courtyard and adjacent rooms. The walls were built of small stones and pebbles bonded with mortar; their inner faces were plastered. The pottery and coins found in this area point to the Early Arab period. The building probably served as a rest-station (a kind of *khan*).

After three seasons of excavation and research we can sum up the main phases of occupation at Ḥ. Maṣad as follows:

Phase I (Hasmonean). A stronghold on the road from Jerusalem to the *Shephelah* which reflects the political and military activities of Alexander Jannaeus.

Phase II (Herodian–Roman). During this phase the site was intensively occupied. Its remains reflect the prosperous period of the procurators, the preparations during the Jewish War and the abandonment of the site during the war. The archaeological remains of this phase can be connected to the events described by Josephus (*War* I, 42; IV, 334 etc.) concerning the 'clearing' expedition of Vespasian in the region of Antipatris–Emmaus in 68 C.E. and the preparations of Titus for the assault on the Judean Hills and Jerusalem in 70 C.E.

Phase III (Byzantine). A small fort or station on one of the main roads used by pilgrims travelling to and from Jerusalem. The sixth century C.E. was a period of extensive pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Way-stations or forts like that at Ḥ. Maṣad served to maintain security on the roads.

Phase IV (Early Arab). During this period the site was again used as a way-station but also served as a cemetery.

The archaeological remains yielded no evidence for the second–fifth centuries C.E. On the other hand, the inscribed milestones found at several points along the important Roman road indicate intensive use of it especially in the second–third centuries C.E. The lack of settlement at the site during this period is probably due to the fact that the Romans preferred to control the roads by patrols rather than strongpoints. It is possible that during this period the road was used almost entirely by the army, as proved by coin finds, one of them a coin of Ascalon with the countermark of the *Legio X Fretensis*. The presence of one of the units of this legion is epigraphically attested at nearby Abu Gosh.

(Communicated by Moshe Fischer)

*Tel Batash (Timnah), 1984**

The seventh season of excavations at Tel Batash (Timnah), map ref. 141 132, was sponsored by the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, in collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, from 15 June to 18 July

* Cf. *IEJ* 33 (1983), pp. 269–271.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

1984. G.L. Kelm was expedition director and A. Mazar was archaeological field director. The archaeological staff included B. Brandl, T.V. Brisco, L. Bruce, D. Cole. Marilyn Copeland and M. Fleitmann (area supervisors), L. Ritmeyer (architect), Linda Kelm and Orah Mazar (restorers). Work was conducted in Areas B, C, D, and E with the participation of 40 volunteers.

Area B. The excavation of the remains of Strata IX–XI was extended here. More details of the plan of the Stratum IX building were exposed. Stratum X of the transitional MB–LB period was poor in building remains; excavation below the floors of this stratum revealed the remains of a corner of a massive brick structure, located at the north-eastern corner of the mound. The brick walls stand to a height of more than 1.8 m., with thick accumulations of fallen bricks inside them. The width of these walls is as yet unknown, but the eastern wall was at least 2.2 m. wide. It appears that these are the remains of the corner of the city-wall or a tower, built on top of the north-eastern corner of the rampart of the MB. The few sherds found in this level are of MB IIB types.

In the western part of Area B, building remains of Stratum VI revealed in 1978–1979 were removed and a massive wall of Stratum VII was found, built on a wall of Stratum VIII. These walls were built along the edge of the mound and were probably part of the belt of structures which created an outer defence line to the town, which lacked a continuous city-wall. The wall of Stratum VII protected an open area to its south. This open area was drained by a well-built drainage channel which passed through the wall to the outer slope of the mound.

Area C. A number of probes in Area C were intended to clarify the function and dating of the large brick structure attributed by us to Stratum V (Iron Age I). The rectangular structure, divided by inner walls, appears to be the substructure of a large building, the superstructure of which has not been preserved. An artificial fill was found between the brick and stone walls of the substructure. All the pottery from the fill is LB–Iron Age I in date. However, to our surprise, when digging below the foundations of this large substructure, a floor was discovered bearing Iron Age I pottery, including Philistine sherds. This floor was located in two different places; it appears to be the surface of a street or a gate passage. No walls related to this phase are as yet known. The large rectangular substructure is thus later than this floor. It may have been erected during an advanced phase of the Iron Age I (Stratum V) or, less plausibly, during Stratum IV (tenth century B.C.E.)

Areas D-E. Probes below the Stratum II buildings in this area were intended to study the stratigraphy and pottery sequence of Strata V–III. Floor levels and building remains of Stratum III (eighth century B.C.E.) were detected; they show that the major building operations in this area took place in this stratum, while in Stratum II (seventh century B.C.E.) the buildings were repaired and reconstructed. The Stratum IV remains are meagre, and only fragmentary building remains from this level were detected. Stratum IV pottery was found in fills which levelled the area in preparation for the erection of Stratum III builldings. During these operations, the Stratum IV buildings were apparently demolished. In the western part of Area E we found remains of a well-preserved Stratum V building, with thick accumulations of fallen debris and an assemblage of Iron Age I pottery on the floor. The plan of this building and its function are not yet known. Among the finds from this area were two clay moulds for making female figurines; one is a crudely made nude figure, the other a beautiful head, this mould perhaps prepared on an ivory original.

(Communicated by G.L. Kelm and A. Mazar)

Ḥ. Qiṭmit

Ḥ. Qiṭmit (map ref. 156 066) is a one-stratum site located about 10 km. south of Tel Arad. The site was discovered during a survey of the area undertaken in preparation for the excavation of Tel 'Ira. Since April 1984 a total of seven weeks of excavations have been conducted at the site, on behalf of the Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University, under the direction of I. Beit-Arieh.

Ḥ. Qiṭmit has been identified as a temple site dating from the late seventh–early sixth centuries

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

B.C.E. The temple comprises two complexes of structures and enclosures and two stone enclosure walls. So far only one complex has been excavated; it comprises a single structure divided into three long rooms, a platform built of small and medium stones surrounded by an enclosure wall, and nearby another enclosure with a stone-built basin and an altar cut from a flint boulder. Within the platform enclosure were excavated about ten pottery stands together with many pottery figurines and reliefs. Most of the stands had flat areas along their sides for the attachment of the figurines. The reliefs included human figures with well-proportioned limbs. Also found were the head of a three-horned goddess, a seal, some small bronze objects and everyday pottery vessels. In addition to the identifiable pottery objects, hundreds of figurine and relief fragments of as yet undetermined types were discovered in the excavations and on the surface.

The ceramic finds include pottery contem- with the period of the temple and Edomite ware such as painted sherds and bowls with triangular knobs. The layout and interior elements of the temple, as well as its iconography, are entirely alien to the eastern Negev. Moreover, the temple and its finds are unparalleled in Palestine or neighbouring countries, though there is a similarity to some figurines discovered at Buseirah in Edom. However, the concept and technique of the pottery reliefs is known elsewhere in Palestine.

(Communicated by Itzhaq Beit-Arieh)

*Negev Emergency Project, 1984**

Ḥ. 'Avnon. In the last week of July 1984, salvage excavations were carried out on behalf of the Department of Antiquities and Museums, directed by R. Cohen, Southern District Archaeologist, with the assistance of Y. Guvrin, Y. Lender and B. Steltzer. The surveying was undertaken by I. Vatkin, Y. Segal and V. Shor. The site (map ref. 1648 0442) lies on an elongated hill near the southern bank of Naḥal 'Avnon, some 2 km. east of Yeruḥam. It was first surveyed in 1965 by the Southern Survey Team under the direction of R. Cohen. The settlement consists of a western and eastern part. The former, about 2.5 dunams in area, is densely built up, while the latter, some 50 m. away, comprises ten round structures and an animal pen about 15 m. in diameter. The excavations focused on three areas in the western part of the site.

In *Area A*, located on the site's southern edge, four round structures 2–4 m. across, of which one course was preserved, were cleared. Three structures were floored with small stones, the fourth with large flat stones. Associated sherds dated these structures to the MB I. Nearby, to the north, a rectangular structure (3 × 3 m.) constructed from one course of large stones was excavated. On its floor were EB sherds, grinding stones and flint implements.

In *Area B*, in the north of the site, a residential unit consisting of five adjoining rooms was cleared. The largest was oval in shape (about 3.6 m. across), while the others were rectangular. On the floor of one of the rooms (3 × 1.3 m.), in a thin ash layer, were numerous MB I sherds and a copper pin. The remaining rooms were floored with small and medium-sized stones. A stone wall about 7 m. long delimited the area in the east.

Three structures were exposed in *Area C*, east of Area A. The southern one consisted of an oval room about 3.5 m. across and an adjacent oval courtyard about 6 m. across. On the beaten-earth floor were found MB I sherds. To the north, a rectangular structure (5 × 4 m.), built of large stones, was preserved to a height of one course. Two occupation levels were distinguished. To the upper level belong two installations constructed of small stones; the finds include MB I sherds and grinding stones. EB sherds were found in a thick ash layer on the lower level. Between these two buildings was a round structure about 2.5 m. in diameter, of which one course was preserved; EB sherds were found on its floor.

Mash'abbe Sade. In May-June 1984, salvage excavations were intermittently carried out on behalf of the Department of Antiquities and Museums, directed by R. Cohen with the assistance of Y. Guvrin, Y. Lender, B. Steltzer and Y. Yisraeli. The surveying was undertaken by

* Cf. *IEJ* 34 (1984), pp. 201–205.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Rachel Graf, Y. Segal, V. Shor and I. Vatkin.

The site (map ref. 1297 0431) is situated on an elongated hill some 3 km. to the south of Kibbutz Mash'abbe Sade. It is one of the large MB I settlements in the central Negev, and was first surveyed in 1966 by the Southern Survey Team under the direction of R. Cohen. It was re-examined by Y. Baumgarten in the framework of the Negev Emergency Survey. The settlement extends over an area of about 12 dunams, and more than 200 rounded structures were discerned. The excavations focused on four areas.

In *Area A*, in the south-eastern part of the site, eight round and elliptical structures 3.5–5 m. across were cleared. The easternmost structure was 3.5 m. across, and included two drum-built pillars which had supported the roof. To its west were three adjoining elliptical structures; two more were nearby. In each structure were two pillars. MB I sherds and numerous grinding stones were found on the floors; one locus contained a complete storage-jar.

Seven oval structures were excavated in *Area B*, in the south-western corner of the site. The southernmost structure (about 4 m. across) contained two pillars; a complete jar was found on the floor, and next to it a small installation. To the north was a unit consisting of four round structures 4.5–5.5 m. in diameter, arranged around a central courtyard and each including two pillars. These structures were built of large stones, and in the rubble were stone roofing slabs. On the floor of this unit's northern room were a complete bowl and storage-jar and very numerous sherds, all of the MB I. In the eastern part, two smaller oval rooms about 3 m. across and two round rooms about 2.5 m. in diameter were cleared.

Three round and one rectangular room were excavated in *Area C*, in the centre of the site's eastern side. The round rooms were 4–5.6 m. in diameter, and each contained three pillars. The walls of the structures, built of large stones, were preserved to an approximate height of 1.2 m. Stone roofing slabs were found in the rubble. To the east of the round rooms was the rectangular structure, consisting of two oblong rooms measuring 4.5 × 2.6 m. and 4.5 × 2.9 m. respectively. Each room had two pillars. The walls, of small stones, were preserved to a height of about 0.9 m. The rooms were entered from the south by an entrance 0.6 m. wide. To the south of the eastern room was attached a round room 3.5 m. in diameter. MB I sherds and grinding stones were found on the bedrock, which served as the floor throughout Area C.

Two elliptical structures were cleared in *Area D*, to the north of Area C. The northern room measured 4.5 × 4 m.; it contained three pillars and was entered from the east. The second structure measured 4 × 3.5 m. and had two pillars. A few MB I sherds were found on the floors.

Ḥ. 'En Ziq. In March–May 1984, salvage excavations were intermittently carried out on behalf of the Department of Antiquities and Museums directed by R. Cohen with the assistance of M. Heiman, Y. Lender, D. Nachlieli, B. Steltzer and Y. Yisraeli. The surveying was undertaken by Rachel Graf, V. Shor, Nelli Steltzer and I. Vatkin. Participating in the excavations were pupils from the high school of Midreshet Sede Boqer, supervised by O. Katzir, and Jerusalem's Denmark Comprehensive High School, supervised by Shulamit Cohen.

The site (map ref. 1363 0238) is located on the summit of a flat, elongated hill beside the southern bank of Naḥal Ziq. One of the large MB I settlements in the central Negev, it was first examined in 1983 by a survey team directed by D. Nachlieli and Y. Yisraeli in the framework of the Negev Emergency Survey. The settlement extends over an area of about 20 dunams, and the remains of some 200 circular structures were discerned. The excavations focused on four areas.

In *Area A*, in the western part of the site, ten round structures 2.5–5 m. in diameter were cleared. In the middle of each structure was a pillar which had supported the roof. The walls were preserved to a height of 0.5–0.7 m.; on the beaten-earth floors were MB I sherds. Two structures yielded complete vessels: one, on the south-western rim, contained a bowl, a cooking pot with spout, a jug and a storage-jar; the second, on the northern rim, a juglet. Two graves were excavated along the area's northern edge; one produced five skeletons accompanied by beads.

In *Area B*, in the north-central part of the site (west of Area A), 25 round structures were cleared. Of particular note was a unit consisting

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

of three circular structures, each about 5 m. in diameter, arrayed around a common courtyard, measuring 2 × 3 m. The walls of the structure were preserved to an approximate height of 1 m. In the middle of each of the rooms was a drum-constructed pillar. Hearths and other installations were found in every structure, the hearths located beside the entrances (about 0.5 m. wide). On the floors were numerous grinding and pounding stones, and one structure yielded a complete juglet and part of a copper ingot. To the east of this unit was a round structure, about 4 m. in diameter. On its floor were a pottery jug, a small jar, a bowl and an ingot and needle of copper.

In the southern part of the site (*Area C*), four round structures about 4 m. in diameter were cleared. A grave (2 × 2 m.) was excavated here; it was covered by flat stone slabs, and the skeleton was found in a contracted position.

On the top of a prominent hill overlooking Naḥal Ziq, a structure measuring 15 × 10 m. was exposed. Five of its rooms were intact; its walls, preserved to an approximate height of 0.5 m., were about 0.6 m. wide and constructed of chalk. Two building stages were discerned; the earlier contained two complete oil lamps, bowls and storage-jars of the third–second centuries B.C.E., while the later yielded a decorated Nabatean bowl, plain bowls, cooking pots and storage-jars of first-century C.E. date, as well as organic material, including a bowl and other wooden implements.

(Communicated by Rudolph Cohen)

MEETINGS

A SYMPOSIUM, 'Homage to William Foxwell Albright — Maryland's World-Famous Scholar' in memory of the late Prof. Albright, was held on 21 October 1984 at the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington, Rockville, Maryland. The symposium was chaired by Gus W. Van Beek. It was sponsored by the American Friends of the Israel Exploration Society and co-sponsored by the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington with support by a grant from the Maryland Humanities Council, an affiliate of the National Endowment of the Humanities.

The symposium opened with a panel discussion by the speakers, all former students of Prof. Albright, 'Albright as Seen by his Students'. F.M. Cross then discussed 'Albright's Contributions to Palaeography and Epigraphy'; D.R. Hillers discussed 'Albright's Contributions to Philology'; D.N. Freedman spoke on 'Albright's Contributions to Historical Studies' and S. Iwry on 'Albright's Contributions to Biblical Studies'. The symposium concluded with a panel discussion by the speakers on 'The Present Status of Albright's Contributions and the Future of These Fields'. It is planned to publish the symposium proceedings.

THE ANNUAL, STUDY DAY in memory of the late Yohanan Aharoni was held on 6 March 1985 at Tel Aviv University, with the participation of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University, the Centre for the Study of Eretz-Israel and its Yishuv of Yad Izhak Ben-Zvi Institute, and the Israel Exploration Society. Its subject was 'Settlements, Population and Economy in Ancient Palestine'.

The Study Day was opened by G. Cohen, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities of Tel Aviv University. The first session, chaired by A. Biran, consisted of the following lectures: S. Bonimowitz: The Reconstruction of Political Systems with the Aid of Spatial Analysis; G. Barkay: Jerusalem as Capital City; Y. Shiloh: The Casemate Wall, the Four-Room House and the Planning of the Israelite City; A. Zertal: Water Supply as a Factor in the Settlement of the Hills of Manasses.

In the second session, chaired by U. Rappaport, the lectures were as follows: Z. Safrai: The Linen Industry in Palestine in the Periods of the Mishnah and the Talmud; A. Kasher: Geographical and Political Developments in the Coastal Cities from the Hellenistic Period to the Foundation of the Province of Judaea; M. Broshi: New Emphases in Archaeological and Historical Research.

A MEETING in memory of the late Yigael Yadin was held on the first anniversary of his death on 10 June 1985. The meeting was held in the Truman Building of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, under the auspices of the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

After opening words by the chairman, Y. Shiloh, B. Mazar commemorated the scholarly achievements of Yadin. N. Avigad spoke on Yadin's study of the scrolls from the Dead Sea area; A. Ben-Tor described Yadin's pioneering excavations at Hazor and their contribution to the training of a generation of archaeologists; Y. Shiloh discussed Yadin's excavations at Megiddo and their importance for the understanding of Israel in the period of the Monarchy; and E. Netzer recalled the outstanding project of excavations in the desert fortress of Masada. Shulamit Geva then gave a lecture illustrated by slides presenting the results of Yadin's last excavations, at Tel Beth Shean. J. Aviram closed the meeting with a report on the work of the committee formed to perpetuate Yadin's memory and to enable the publication of research left unfinished by his sudden death.

THE ELEVENTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE IN ISRAEL of the Israel Exploration Society and the Department of Antiquities and Museums was held on 2–3 May 1985 at the Israel Museum, Jerusalem.

The first session, 'Discoveries and Innovations from the Hellenistic Period Onwards', was chaired by M. Kochavi. The following lectures were given: I. Magen: Mount Gerizim; D. Barag: The Ossuary of Yehoḥanah the Granddaughter of the High Priest Theophilus; R. Reich: The History of the Spring of Gichon in the Second Temple Period; Z. Ilan: Results of the Survey of Jewish Settlements and Early Synagogues in Upper Galilee; M. Heiman: Agricultural Settlement in the Western Negev Mountains in the Sixth–Seventh Centuries C.E.; A. Drucker: A Glazed and Decorated Bowl from 'Akko; R. Frankel: The Plan and History of the Fortress of Montfort.

The second session, 'Interdisciplinary Research (Zoology, Botany etc.)', was chaired by B. Arensburg. It was composed of the following lectures: Z. Meshel and J. Gunneweg: Provenience of Pottery from 'Ajrud (Ḥ. Teiman) according to Neutron Activation Analysis; G.A. Goodfriend and M. Magaritz: Land Snail Shells as Paleoecological Indicators in Israel; Nili Liphschitz, S. Lev-Yadun and R. Gophna: The Regime of the Common Oak in the Central Coastal Plain in Antiquity; Tamar Dayan: The Faunal and Paleoecological Structure of 'Aujrat el-Mihed, a Neolithic Site in Southern Sinai; E. Tchernov: The Age of 'Ubeidiya in the Jordan Valley; S. Helving: The Utilization of Sheep and Goats as reflected in Archaeological Finds in Israel. At the close of the second section, a guided tour of the exhibit of the finds from Naḥal Ḥemar in the Israel Museum was conducted by Tamar Noy and B. Arensburg.

The third session, chaired by Ruth Amiran, was devoted to 'Problems in the Transition between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age'. The following papers were read: D. Ussishkin: The End of the Bronze Age in Palestine — 1150 B.C.E.; M. Kochavi: Palestine in the Thirteenth–Twelfth Centuries B.C.E. — Historical Conclusions from Archaeological Data; I. Finkelstein: The Origins of the Population which Settled in the Hilly Areas in Iron Age I; I. Singer: The Chronology of the Philistine Settlement; M. Dothan: The End of the Canaanite Period in the Coastal Strip; Ora Negbi: Cyprus in the Transition between the Bronze and Iron Ages; Jacqueline Balensi: Mycenaean IIIC at Tell Keisan and the Chronology of the Philistine Material Culture.

The fourth session, entitled 'Various Problems in Ancient Art', was chaired by A. Biran. The lectures given were the following: Ruth Amiran: A Basalt Bowl of the Early Bronze Age I; R. Giveon: An Egyptian Tool for Branding Cattle from Shechem; Malka Hershkovitz: Miniature Ointment Vases from the Second Temple Period; Y. Meshorer: Palestinian Coins of the Persian Period; Rachel Hachlili: The Small Synagogue at Beth Shean, the House of Leontis and the 'Gaza School'; Z. Yeivin: The Eshtemo'a Hoard — Booty or Taxes?; I. Beit-Arieh: A Pagan Temple in the Judean Negev — Ḥ. Qiṭmit.

The fifth session, chaired by M. Dothan, was entitled 'Discoveries and Innovations up to the End of the Persian Period: I'. It consisted of the following lectures: D. Kaufmann; A Unique Burial at the Epipaleolithic Site of Newe David in Haifa; E. Galili: Underwater Prehistoric Sites on the Carmel Coast; Y. Garfinkel: Excavations in the PPNB Levels at Yiftaḥ'el; E. Braun: New Discoveries in Early Architecture at Yiftaḥ'el; P. de Miroschedji: The Early Bronze Age Fortification System at Tel Yarmut; R. Cohen:

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The Main Settlements in the Middle Bronze Age I in the Negev Mountains; Y. Shiloh: South Arabian Inscriptions of the Iron Age II at Jerusalem.

The sixth session, devoted to the same subject as the fifth, was chaired by E. Stern. The session consisted of the following lectures: Z. Lederman; Building Techniques at Shiloh in the Middle Bronze Age II and the *'Millo'* at Shechem; A. Eitan: Wered Jericho; M. Prausnitz: From *Bamah* to *Tophet* — New Excavations North of Tel Achzib; A. Raban: The Harbour of the Sea Peoples at Dor; A. Zertal: 'Kuthian' Pottery in the Samarian Hills; B. Brandl: Neo-Assyrian Lamps in Palestine and Neighbouring Regions; M. Ben-Dov: The Line of the Wall of Jerusalem Rebuilt by Nehemiah.

Each lecture was followed by a discussion period. Summaries of the lectures, mostly in Hebrew, were published by the Department of Antiquities and Museums.

REVIEWS

Martin Hengel: *Juden, Griechen und Barbaren: Aspekte der Hellenisierung des Judentums in vorchristlicher Zeit* (Stuttgarter Bibel-Studien 76), Katholisches Bibelwerk, Stuttgart, 1976. 187 pages.

This volume represents, according to its preface, an expanded German version of two chapters prepared for the *Cambridge History of Judaism*; an English translation of this expanded version has appeared independently as well (*Jews, Greeks and Barbarians*, London, 1980).

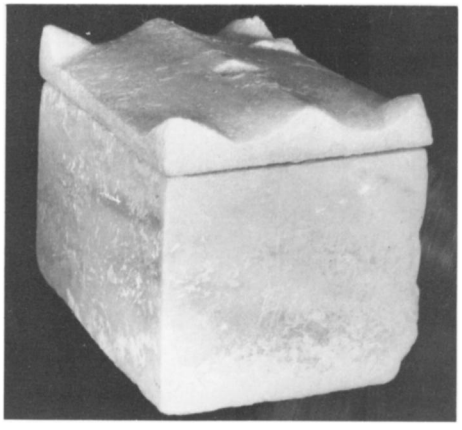
The book is divided into three main chapters, designed to investigate and demonstrate the extent of Hellenistic impact upon Judaism of the pre-Hasmonean period. The first chapter (pp. 11–72) outlines, in chronological succession, the political and social history of Palestine from Alexander the Great to Antiochus III (333–187 B.C.E.); this chapter is supplemented by convenient maps and genealogical tables (prepared by H. Kienle). Chapter II (pp. 73–115) deals with the phenomenon of 'Hellenisierung' in general, seeking first to define it, and then to examine its possible parameters with regard to Judaism. Finally, the third chapter (pp. 116–175) addresses the realities of the encounter of Judaism and Hellenism; most of this chapter (up to p. 152) is devoted to the Jewish Diaspora, with special attention, of course, to Egypt; below, we will discuss the significance of this emphasis. A bibliography and the above-mentioned tables and maps complete the volume.

The obvious question for a reviewer is, what is the relationship of this small volume to Hengel's massive *Judentum und Hellenismus* (1969; 1973²; English edition as *Judaism and Hellenism*, 1974)? According to its preface, this later volume in some ways depends upon the earlier opus, but in others, especially in Chapters II and III, it goes 'ganz eigene Wege'. Hengel does not specify here, but this reviewer feels that at least two departures, or changes of emphasis, are worthy of notice. The two, which are related, are fairly clearly indicated by differences between the subtitles of the two works.

First of all, we have the above-mentioned emphasis upon the Diaspora: while the earlier work studied the encounter of Judaism and Hellenism 'unter besonderer Berücksichtigung Palästinas' (or simply 'in Palestine' in the English version), the subtitle of the later volume does not focus its study of the Hellenization of Judaism upon any particular region. This seems quite understandable and commendable, for *Judentum und Hellenismus* was quite widely criticized for overstating the extent of Hellenization in Jewish Palestine of the pre-Hasmonean period and even later as well. See, for some examples, M. Stern's review in *Kirjath Sepher* 46 (1970–1971), pp. 94–99 (Hebrew) and the retrospective reviews by L.H. Feldman (*JBL* 96 [1977], pp. 371–382) and F. Millar (*Journal of Jewish Studies* 29 [1978], pp. 1–21); for a more general review of the debate and literature, see M.D. Herr: Hellenism and the Jews of the Land of Israel, *Eshkolot* N.S. 2–3

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

PLATE 22



A: The reliquary.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF A RELIQUARY

B–C: *Kh. Zikrin*

B: Area A, western part of monastery, looking south.

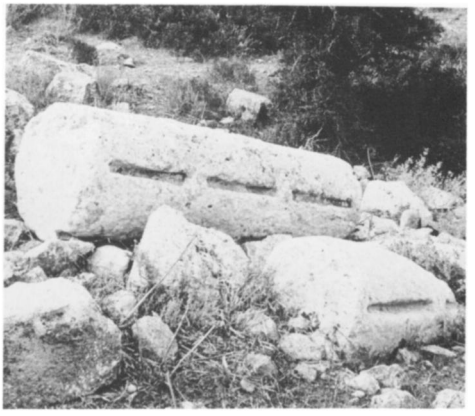
C: Area D, treading surfaces and pools of large wine press, looking north-west.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

A: Byzantine fort and remains of Herodian structures to right, looking north.

B: Northern entrance of synagogue, looking south.

C: Grooved column.



A: *Ḥ. Maṣad*

B–D: *Ḥ. Sumaq*

D: The large workshop.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

PLATE 24

A: Eastern entrance of *lishkah*, looking east.

A–E: *Tel Dan*

B: Clay figurine of god Bes.

C: Collared-rim jars found in pit in Area B-1.

D: Proto-Aeolic capital in secondary use.

E: Faience male figurine, eighth–seventh centuries B.C.E.

This content downloaded from
132.66.11.211 on Mon, 15 Aug 2022 09:19:46 UTC
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms